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No. 28 November 18 Nov. 28 Nov. 28

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New Pork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

The American Art of Horse-Tuming.

We shall issue on Saturday, Aug. 7, an Extra We shall here on Saturday, Aug. 7, an Extract Trisums of eight pages, containing the complete account of this wooderful art, with some other valuable articles on the same subject, which have not jet appeared in this country. Everybody who owns or uses a horse will desire to read this Extra, and as few copies will be printed beyond those ordered, news desires and others are requested to forward their orders at once, asming distinctly the number of copies required.

Frice: Single copies, 4 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

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Kansas spurns the bribe. If the vote of Leavenworth affords any indication of the fate which Lecempton Junior met at the hands of the people of Kansas on Monday, that young rascal has been put to a most ignominious death. Out of 1,749 votes only 139 were for Slavery. At Kickapoo Precinct, where, in the days that were, half thousand or more names used to be registered in favor of Border-Ruffianism, only 90 votes were recorded for the swindle to 53 against it. These are the only places yet heard from.

& Mr. John W. Welcott has been sued by the creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co., who would like to divide the \$74,000 advanced to him by that firm. It is possible that some facts not developed by the Tariff Investigating Committee may yet come to light.

Later advices from Utah report continued peace and quiet in the Territory. The Peace Commissioters have reached Fort Laramie on their way home. Gen. Johnston has been prudent enough to prohibit the entrance of soldiers into the city on

Man warks the earth with ruln; his control

So said the bitterly spostrophizing poet, giving characteristic vent to his misanthropy, while describing the ocean in noble lyric. The scope, eplender and wrath of the rea are therein made comparatively most of in connection with Man. But this ecstatic utterance of the most passionate of posts, who painted the ses as it was never painted before, and never will be again, loses some of its biting force in view of the stupendous and unequaled achievement which we have this day

The Submarine Cable is laid !

Europe and America are knit together by the electric telegraph

It is not possible to grasp the wondrous beauty and magnitude of this triumph. The ocean has defied man: now man defies the ocean, in so far as the subtle carriage of thought is involved. Down, down to its lowest deep-but late deemed fathomless -go the magic wires upon which play the harmonies of whole peoples. Under the home of the leviathans clustered in obscurity and mystery, where no human eye can reach, and where early faiths placed the water gods, run these cunning devices by which nation speaks to nation, continent to contipent, in the lightnings of the heavens. The old theory of distances, severances and physical possibilities, seems destroyed to be replaced by new combinations and consequences. The sea's storms, sucking down argosies and armadas, are now compensated for by the prowess which seizes the deep and uses it for human purposes, declaiming in the

language of nature itself-silent and sublime. Each man must feel freer in the accession of s much power. What the earlier theologies and romantic writings attributed to the functions of supernatural being :-- the genii-- the Olympians-- the force to strike off the dead drag of the flesh, and fly through ether to the uttermost ends of the earth, or to course the under waters of the ocean with the haste of light itself-is here thrust before the dezzled eyes of this age and all the nations, in the stern, fierce palpability of human triumph-of the work of man, who, advancing on chaos and the dark, has battled with the Titanic forces, and come off victor.

We must believe that such a new reading to buman possibility must carry as vest moral as it

freed boon from Ged to mae, which exacts the least as well as the greatest of humanity, should not bear with it the principle of love and liberty. even to the humblest and enddest. In the contemplation of such supernal glories ascorded to the race, men will graw weary with oppression; they will rise with their newly born destinies; they will mount ever orward and upward, until the better day which has ever fired the heart of poetry and prophecy shall have dawned on the race.

-Still, we must not forget that with such

triumph almost within our grasp, there is still a

possibility that some accident may even yet interfere in the astenishing good fortune which has thus far attended this last attempt to lay the cable. No messages have yet been sent along its wires from one contirent to the other; it is not even fully certain that the Agamemnon has arrived at Valentia Bay, and landed her end of the precious conductor. It is, indeed, likely that she has done so, since she had the same distance to traverse that the Niagara has so successfully accomplished, and must, in all probability, have proseeded at the same rate of speed, and have arrived at about the same time. That there has been no break in the flow of the electric current between the two ends of the cable is certain, since any such interruption would at once have been known. Still the current has hitherto been employed only in transmitting signals, not messages, and it is thought probable that neither ship had on board instruments which could be used for writing. We must then wait for the assurance that the Irish end of the cable has been landed as safely as that yesterday brought on shore at Newfoundland, and for the application of proper instruments, before the great problem can be regarded as decisively solved. As our reagers are doubtless aware, it is maintained by some electricisms that dispatches cannot be intelligibly conveyed over such a length of wire so deeply submerged, and that the mere sending of signal fashes by no means settles that words can be written with the necessary rapidity and certainty. Let us hope, however, that all these points may be settled in the course of this morning; and that in the congratulations of to-morrow there may not be a single reservation or doubt to diminish the unspeakable exultation, natural at an event which so belittles the imagination and exceeds the capacity of larguage.

On the 8th of September, our Republican State Convention will assemble at Syracuse. As yet very few delegates thereto have been elected. The Harvest season with our farmers, and the Summer vacation of our merchants and lawyers, concur to insure political inactivity in July and the beginning of August. Meantime, the State is filled with rumers of plots and counter-plots-of secret machinations on this hand and open arrangements on that, to secure a majority favorable to the views of the intriguers. We lay little stress on these rumors; but we would none the less exhort the Republicans to act so that no machinations can avail. To any eacrifice of either the principles or the name of our party, we are opposed; and equally opposed to all intrigues to make or keep the party manageably small and select. We believe thousands who have hitherto stood against us are now disposed to set with us, and we would extend to them the hand of welcome-usy, we would say or do anything that Truth and Principle will allow to render their future cooperation with us easy and agreeable. We believe a simple, earnest declaration in favor of a Registration of Legal Voters and a hearty support to all constitutional measures calculated to prevent Illegal Voting, would smooth to thousands the pathway into the Republican ranks, while it would alier ate none who have hitherto stood with us. If such be the fact, why should such a declaration be

So with regard to candidates. We know no Reoublican who is very anxious for a place on our State Ticket this Fall whom it would be either wrong or impositic to disappoint. We know that there are able and good men hitherto acting with other parties who are ready henceforth to act with us if they can enter our camp as allies, not as captives; and we are in favor of giving them a welcome. Let us so compote our State Ticket as to end thirty anti Buchanan, anti-Lecompton Members to the text House if possible. We shall be stronger in the next Senate than ever before; but we need to gain twenty-five Members in order to have a majority in the next House. Let New-York at all events do her full share toward this desired and important consummation.

resisted? May we not hope that it will not be

We ask the Republicans of each Assembly District to send their best men to this Convention -n en who can neither be esjoled, button-holed nor bullied into acting otherwise than as their deliberate judgments shall dietate. In the hands of two hundred and fifty-six Delegates of this stamp. the honor and the interests of Republicanism will slike be safe, while their deliberations can hardly fail to produce a ticket which will insure us energy with harmony in the contest and victory in the result.

The expedition against Paraguay is being got ready, but not with any remarkable haste. After good deal of difficulty in finding suitable vessels, three steamers and three brigs-of-war have been selected for the purpose; but of the brigs, one is absent on the coast of Brazil, and another on the coast of Africa, and, altogether, at least a month will be required before the expedition will be ready to sail. Not only is there a difficulty about vessels. but also about commanders. Capt. Page has the recommendation of being an able man, and of having much more knowledge of the Paraguay River than is possessed by any other officer of the Navy, having formerly been employed in its exploration. But, unfortunately, he does not stand quite in the position desirable in the commander of an expedition which it is hoped and desired should end amicably. He has a personal quarrel of his own with President Lopez, and will not, perhaps, have all the patience desirable under the circu natances. Mcreover, Lopez might naturally feel less disposed to make concessions to him than to some third person with whom he had never before come in

There are two points in controversy with Para guay: First, the firing on the Water Witch, formerly commanded by Capt. Page, from the fort on the Parana ; and recondly, certain claims put forward by the United States and Paraguay Naviga tion Company, or rather by a Mr. Hopkins, wh seems to have set up a cigar manufactory at Asdoes physical lessons. It cannot be that such a sumption under that sounding title. We might in-

fred add to these polats a third, growing out of the refusal of Lopez to ratify the Treaty of 1853.

Lopez justifies the firing on the Water Witch on the ground that she was engaged at the time in taking soundings of which the benefit might have accound to the Braziliara, with whom Paraguay was then at war, and that, though requested, she refreed to desist. As to Mr. Hopking, he claims that the balance of debt due is in favor of Paragusy. Apart from these two claims, the matter of the treaty might be easily arranged. Lopez has a large army and a number of European engineers in his service; he has also, in consequence of the best litles lately threatened by Brazil, provided bimrelf with a number of war steamers. But the chief chatacle in the way of reaching Assumption is a fort mounting a hundred guns, about a hundred and fifty miles below that city, and just above the junction of the Parena and Paraguay Rivers. This fort has lately been strengthened, in order to prevent the threatened ascent of the Brazilian fleet. Great reliance is put on our heavier metal and superior skill; but if it is expected to take the fort, and especially to hold it, it would be no more than prudent to send a much stronger force.

How much the laws of the United States forbidding American vessels to engage in the African slave-trade for the supply of foreign countries really amount to, and how the penalties imposed by those laws-forfeiture of the vessel, a fine of double the value of the vessel on the owners, and death to these actually engaged in the transportation of the regross-are evaded, is made pretty evident by the case of the bank E. A. Rawlins, whose arrival at Savannah was reported some days since. This vessel sailed from Savannah some months since. It was suspected at the time-and doubtless upon good grounds-that she was intended for the slavetrade, and on the strength of that suspicion she was seized, and the case brought before the District Court. But the Judge of that Court proved as exacting in his demands for evidence as the Judge of our District of Southern New-York is spt to be in similar cases, and, as the proof did not come up to the Judge's standard, the vessel was discharged and proceeded en her voyage, nominally for Madeira, a very convenient steppingstone for the coast of Africa. A few days since she made her appearance again at Savannah, last from Galveston, in ballast, without any papers, and with a new captain and crew; and the report at Savannah is, and most probably the correct one, that she had succeeded in landing some six hundred and fifty slaves on the coast of Cuba. The papers were, no doubt, thrown away after the slaves were taken on board, lest by any accident she might fall into the hands of an American cruiser. The old captain and crew have judged it safest not to return; in fact, in all probability, the crew have been purposely kept out of the way, lest they might be employed as State's evidence as to the character of the voyage; and the new captain, by reporting himself at the Custom-House as without papers and paying a fine of \$500, expects to save himself and the own ers from all further consequences from that irregularity. Hitherto it has been the custom, after land ing a cargo of slaves, to burn the vessel, by way of bresking the link between her American owners or outfitters and the criminal enterprise in which she had been engaged. It would seem that the persons engaged in this business at Savarnah had grown bolder, and, relying perhaps upon the growing sentiment at the South in favor of the slave-trade, have resolved no longer to submit to this sacrifice

If the fitting out of slavers for the supply of Cuba can be carried on from the port of Savannah under this thin disquise-and it remains to be seen what steps Mr. Secretary Cobb will take in the premises-it will make very little difference, for any practical purpose, that Mr. Lamar should have been refused the clearance for which he applied from Charleston or Savannah to the coast of Africa. and thence with a cargo of African immigrants to some port in Cubs. If Mr. Secretary Cobb really intends to enforce the laws prohibiting the foreign slave-trade, if he does not mean to sit still and allow these laws to be violated in his face, and that violation made a boast of, it is high time he were up ard doing.

The Daily News, which claims to be the recognized, and only recognized, exponent of Democratic principles published in this city, seems rather jealous of The Journal of Commerce, and somewhat alarmed lest it should acquire the credit of being a Democratic paper. In spite of the efforts of The Journal of Commerce to wriggle itself into the Democratic party, careless what company it comes n contact with, and as much pledged, for aught we see, as The News itself to the support of the party candidates, it is thus cavalierly kicked out of the wigwam by that " recognized exponent of Demoeratic principles." "the only Democratic daily published in this city."

"The low-road of Commerce is a puritanical, faratic, New-England immite concern, and its only pretenses of Democratic feeling are upon the free-trade question and partially on the Savery question. In regard to the first, it goes too far; and as to the second, not far ecouph, to measure off accurately the Democratic platform. Upon the moral questions of the day, it has no sympathics with the Democratic party; it has Sabatarian, tectotal leastings, which are not of us nor toward us, and which are thoroughly remidiated by us.

hes no sympathies with the Demourable party it has Sabatarian, tertotal leanings, which are not of as not oward us, and which are thoroughly repudiated by us.

"The Journal of Cammerce has a limited and restricted circulation, mostly among merchants. The laboring classes, the masses of the Democracy do not know that there is such a paper. It circulates only where people dress in broadcoth, and read through cold eye glasses, and sit, wrapped upin dignify, in counting-rooms, pariors and boundoirs, it knows not the grasp of a working man's hand, and how can it speak for the Democratic party, the party of the workingmen! What sympathy have its thousand or fifteen hundred subscribers with the masses! What 'ight has it to be considered as speaking for them!

"The organ of a mere clique can never be the organ of a great and powerful party. The firty thousand Democratic voices of this great metropoils—not one tenth of whom ever saw a copy of The Journal of Commerce—not one bundredth part of whom ever dramed that anybody thought it a Democratic paper—have no more comnection, nor identity, nor responsibility, nor regard, with, in or for The Journal of Commerce—than they have with Webb's Courier and Inquirer, or Greekey's Thilly and

Such is the depth of human, and particularly of

political, ingratitude! It is a pitiable spectacle to see The Journal of Commerce thus bespettered with Democratic mud, in attempting to march side by side with The News. The Boston Courier had better read, pender and take warning. We are afraid, however, that in thus anothematizing The Journal of Commerce, The News sets up a standard of orthodoxy which might prove not so convenient to itself. Of the fifty thousand Democratic voters of this great metropolis, how many, we wonder, are in the babit of reading The Daily News,

The Eximing Post interlards some pertinent reflections on Mr. Blair's defeat in St. Louis with the

"If Mr. Blair's defeat is unfortunate in one sense, it is fortunate in others. It will teach Repub lean politicians what reliance they can place upon the Sou h Americans as allies against this Auministration—a les-Americans as after against this Administration—a lea-son which just now they much need. But for the 5 250 votes which they cast for Breckerridge, Bus-with whom they or their representatives in Congress professed to act, would have been redicated by a large mathetic.

-We do not understand how or why any "reliance" war, could or should have been placed by the Republicars of St. Louis on the Americans as "allies." No pretense, no shadow of alliance existed between them. The Republicars ray a fu'l

wise. The result is the signal defeat of both by their common adversary, though their united vote outpur bers his by over 4,000. Had Mr. Blair been placed at the head of a ticket wherein all the elements of opposition to the present Lecompton rule were fairly mirg'ed and represented, he wou'd of course have been triumphantly re-elected, and we must believe that result, even thus effected, would have been gratifying to The Post. To us it certainly would have been. Shall the true moral of this defeat be lost on "Republican politicians " More than one third of the Congress Districts of this State are sure to be lost if the course which proved so disastrous in St. Louis is not eeasonably repudiated here. By liberality and sonciliation, we may send from twenty-five to thirty Members from this State to the next House, all reliably opposed to the policy of Slavery Extension We can choose State Officers and a Legislature of like faith. Or we can take the course pursued in St. Louis with a like result. Which is the wiser and more patriotic policy?

The verse's fitted out by M. Regis & Co., under the authority of the French Government, for the purchase of slaves on the coast of Africa, with the intention, it is alleged, of transferring them to the French sugar colonies, there to be employed as free aborers, have rather a run of bad luck. One of them, after meeting with great delays and difficulties in filling up, as she approached the Island of Guadeloupe, ran upon a rock and was lost, the greater part of the unfortunate emigrants perishing in the waves. Then there was the famous case of the Regina Colli, in which the emigrants, after having got on board the ship, revolted, killed most of the crew, and afterward being taken into Monrovia, ran away, leaving the vessel liable to a claim of salvege. We now hear of another vessel, the Mary Caroline, which, having visited Madagascar on the same business, was still more unlucky. One of the chiefs promised to furnish a supply, and the captain and crew having been entired on shore under this pretense, were murdered, after which the thip was set on fire and burnt. Considering all the cases be has encountered, and the high price which the competition of the slave-traders has obliged him to pay for his free laborers, we doubt whether, in a pecuniary point of view, M. Regis will find the speculation a paying one. Nor do the free laborers who have been transported from Africa prove entirely satisfied with the liberty accorded to them in their new homes. Late accounts from Demerara mention the arrival there of a number of Kroomen, who had run away from Cayenne.

"Why don't you battle Slavery where it exists ! Why don't you preach Abolition where there are slaves to be freed?" asks modern Democracy; we are as much opposed to Slavery as you are, but we don't see the use of decrying an evil where it has no existence. Attack Slavery where it is, and we are with you.'

Frank Blair took these people at their word. He is and long has been a slaveholder; he lives and has long lived in a Slave State. Upon full consideration, he judged Free Labor preferable to Slave. and resolved to do his best to substitute the former for the latter. On this issue he fought his late buttle; on this issue (through the running of a third candidate) he is beaten. In politics he is, with his father, of the Jackson-Benton-Democratic-Hard-Money school, and a consistent observer of its precepts. Yet he is beaten because he is for Emanci pation, and Northern Democracy (of the Sham erder) flings up his cap in triumph! Its organs are rejoicing, all over the country, at his defeat !- rejoicing that a Pro-Slavery Democrat succeeds him! Which shall we believe-these men's professions or their acts?

Benjamin Franklin has been constantly and confidently claimed by the Free Traders as of their school in political economy. We were sure this could not be true, for the Doctor was preeminent for common sense. That he was not a Hard Money man his published essays abundantly prove: but the evidence that he was a Protectionist was not so obvious. We thank, therefore, The South (of all the world) for the letter from Franklin to bis friend Humphrey Marshall, which a correspondent of The South has unburied from the records of the Virginia Medical Society. Perhaps it has been printed before, but we do not remember it. It is as follows:

London, April 22, 1771.

Sin: I duly received your Favours of the 4th of October and the lith of November. It gave Pleasure to hear, that the the Merchants had departed from their Agreement of Non Importation, the spirit of Industry and Frugality was I kely to continue among the People. I am obliged to you for your Concern on my Account. The Letters you mention gave great Offence here: but that was not attended with the immediate ill Consequences to my Interest that seem to have been hoped for by those that sent Copies of them hither.

If our Country People would well consider that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws.

they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws, and in making their own Apparel, being apply d to the Improvement of their Plantations, would render those Improvement of their Plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater Produce, I should hope they would persist resolutely in their present commendable Industry and Frugality. And there is still a farther Consideration. The Colonies that produce Provisions grow very fast: But of the Countries that take off those Provisions some do not increase at all, as the European Nations; and others, as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that the 'the Demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue to. Every Manufacturer encouraged in our Country makes part of a Market for Provisions within ourselves, and saves so much Money to the Country as must otherwise be exported Money to the Country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the Manufactures he supplies. Here in Ergland it is well known and understood, that wherever a Manufacture is established which employs a Number of Hands, it raises the Value of Lands in the aelighboring Country all around it; partly by the greater Demand rear at hand for the Produce of the Land; and nartly from the Planty of Money drawn by the and partly from the Plenty of Money drawn by the Manufacturers to that Part of the Country. It seems, therefore, the Interest of all our Farmers and Owners of Lards, to encourage our young Manufactures in pref-erence to foreign ones imported among us from distant

Countries.

I am much obliged by your kind Present of curious Seeds. They were welcome Gifts to some of my friends. I send you berewith some of the new Barley lately introduced into this Country, and now highly spoken of. I wish it may be found of use with us.

I was the more pleas to see in your Letter the Improvement of our Paper, having had a principal Share in establishing that Manufacture among us many years ago, by the Encouragement I gave it.

If in anything I can serve you here, it will be a Pleasure to

Your childred Friend and bomble Servant.
B. FRANKLIN.

Womas and Child DROWNED .- The Bradford lowa) News says:

"On Friday evening, the 16th of July, Mr. Isaachapell, Mrs. Campbell, and John B. Fester, accom-Chapell, Mrs. Campbell, and John B. Feeter accompanied by his wife and only child, went to the river for a pleasure ride. Mrs. Campbell declined riding, and the others got in the boat, which was archored just above the bridge, and pushed out into the streum. The water being high and current strong, the boat was carried against the brace and upset. Mr. Caapell could not swim, but caught hold of the bridge and got out. Mr. Foster succeeded in getting hold of the boat, and sustained his wife and child for a short time, but the active holds stranged got annuated with boar, and austained his wife and ching for a short time, but she, getting badly strangled, got separated with the child and sank. They were not seen to rise again. Sabbath, the little girl, was found about forty rods below the place where they sank. On Monday Mrs. Foster was found. The bodies were but a short distance spart, and were followed by a large concourse to the burish place.

INTELLIGENCE.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE SUCCESSFULLY LAID

AND

WORKING PERFECTLY.

THE FIRST DISPATCH. TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5, 1858. The Atlantic cable has been suppessfully laid. The United States steam frigate Nisgara arrived

resterday. The cable will be landed to-day. The signals are perfect throughout.

DISPATCH FROM CYRUS W. FIELD. TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

To the Associated Press, Hew-York. The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, July 17, met at mid-ocean, on Wednesday, the 28th, made the splice at 1 p. m. on Thursday, the 29th, and then separated, the Agamemnen and Valorous bound to Valentia, Ireland, and the Nisgara and Gorgon for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the cable will be landed.

It is 1,698 nautical, or 1,950 statute miles from the telegraph house at the head of Valentia Harbor to the telegraph house. Bay of Bulls, Trinity Bay, and for more than two thirds this distance the water is over two miles in depth. The cable has been paid out from the Agamemnon at about the same speed as from the Niagara. The electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect.

The machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here.

Capt. Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, the engineers, the electricians and officers of the ships, and in fact every man on board the Telegraph fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition succeesful, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, it has succeeded.

After the end of the cable is landed and connected with the land line of telegraph, and the Niagara has discharged some cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. John's for coals and then proceed at once to New-York. GYRUS W. FIELD.

THE DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. The President, who is at Bedford, received the first intimation of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable through the agency of the Associated Press. The following is a copy of Mr. Field's message to the President:

To the President of the United States, Washington. " DEAR SIR: The Atlantic Telegraph cable on board the United States frigate Niagara and her Britanvic Majesty's steamer Agamemnon was joined in mid ocean July 29, and has been successfully laid; and as soon as the two ends are connected with the land lines, Queen Victoria will send a message to you, and the cable will be kept free until after your reply has been transmitted.

"With great respect, I remain,

"CYRUS W. FIELD." THE LAST DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858-Evening. The Newfoundland line has closed for the night without furnishing any further intelligence concerning the Atlantic cable.

A CITY RUMOR.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the City Hall about 84 o'clock last evening for Mayor Tie mann, from the authorities of Queenstown, Ireland. Its contents were understood to be: "Peace and good will to all men." Such is the rumor; we give

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. The intelligence of the arrival of the telegraph cable rested an immense sensation here. The news reached us about 121 o'clock and instantly spread over the city, causing much excitement. Crowds of persons flocked to each newspaper office and telegraph office for confirmation of the news, which was at first doubted; but when the conviction of the truth of the report forced itself upon the public mind, the scene in the streets was as though each person had received some intelligence of strong personal interest. No commercial event ever created more excitement. The news was conveyed to the Board of Trade, to the Court, and the meeting of the Central Railroad Directors, and for a while entirely interrupted the proceedings of these

The telegraph office and other public offices in this city are illuminated to-night in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. The people are wild with excitement.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 5, 1858. The public mind was greatly excited to-day by the rows of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprize. The general impression at first was that the news was too good to brlieve; but the confirmation of the news has caused a feeling of delight, amounting mest to transport.

The Atlantic cable rews was gladly received at al the Government Departments and throughout the city. It spread with a r.ordina yrapidity. The intelligence being unexpected, and as the failure was generally an ticipated, the success of the enterprise occasioned the greater surprise and gratification.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. The aprouncement of the successful laying of the Atantic Telegraph cable was made shortly after noon today, and created great excitement. The favorable termination of the enterprize was hoped for, but very little faith felt in it. The news at first was received with some doubt, but subsequently, the details of the great event becoming known, there was great rejoicing. Everybody seemed pleased and gratified.

Annover, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. At the semi-centeprial dinter of the Alumni of the Andever Theological College this afternoon, about 1,000 were present. A dispatch, announcing the succers of the Atlantic Telegreph, was read and received with cuth usiestic applause, which continued for some time. The Doxelo, y was then sung to the tune of

ticket of their own mer; the Americans did like- HIGHLY IMPORTANT Old Hundred. Too Ray, Dr. Adams of New Load his heart was too fell of the heart wa and his heart was too full of thankfulness for a peas and at his erggestion a prayer to God was offend ecknowledgment of the providential result. Tasker Dr. Hawse speke of the event as calculated to have Dr. Hawee speke of the even and Christianity. The triumphs of civilization and Christianity. The whole ancience then joined in singing "Prace on "from whom all blessings flow." Dr. Harm the effected a prayer, and in closing said, "We have comcreated this new instrument, so far as our arrays corcerred, to the building up of the truth The

proceedings being over, the dinner was resumed. HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 5, 189 The tews of the telegraph cable success is take with great joy here. Nothing else is taked of Ta the news took everybody by surpriss. No one see paired success, and when it was amounted the to cable was really successfully laid the excitenest at

ioy was intense Bancon, Me., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1838. Ose hundred guns were fired here tals affernoen, so the church bells rung, on the accommend of the m core of the Atlastic cable.

Berrato, N. Y., Taursley, Aug. 5, 1868. The news of the successful laying of the telegrap cable was received here about I o'clock this sharess causing the highest and most intense gratification to everybody. The telegraph office and Ribinary banking office were buildingly illuminated this every in honor of the event.
Utica, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 5, 182

The news of the telegraph cable success when ceived here this afertacon was first doubted, the cepted, and finally believed. The effect upon public mind was exciting and gratifying in the en-Suitable demorstrations will be made to-merror, PORTLAND, Me , Thursday, Aug. 5, 12

The bells were rung and cancon fired this after n honor of the successful laying of the cable. Ton is great enthusiasm among the citizens, was the conversing about it, and congratulating one and HALIFAX, N. S., Toursday, Aug. 5, 182

The most intense excitement prevailed through he city to-day. It raised heavily, but disregards that, the citizens were flying through the streets a hats, ears umbrelles, sace everything, to the Telegran Office, which was blockeded by eager esthusiant see Mr. Field's dispatches. All the bells were my and flags hoisted, and a general demonstration of and deep interest manifested. The civil, military and naval authorities are going to have a public democration, with Cluminations, salutes, etc., and a protection to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, PA , Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. There is great rejoicing here at the success of the telegraph cable. All the bells in the town we rung for half an hour this evening, commencing a o'clock. After dark, bonfires were lighted and in works set off, while the State Capitol Band discuss the most soul-stirring musio, all the people paricipa icg in the general enthusiasm.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1884. The news of laying the Atlantic telegraph cable ve received here a little after noon to-day, oresting in most intense interest. There is great anxiety to her further, and there are endless inquires after the Ap mempon.

Accesta, Ga , Thursday, Aug. 5, 188 The rews of the success of the cable flest causes bounded gratification from every portion of the Sen heard from. CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1808.

There was great excitement on charge here to i at the announcement of the success of the Atlant cable, and business was suspended for some time. CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1838

One hundred guas are now being fired in honors the successful landing of the Atlantic cable. PRITISEURGH, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1822
The news of the success of the Atlantic Teleph

created a marked sensation here. Few expenses favorable a result, and the rews spread rapidly three cut the community. All are anxiously a waiting news of to-morrow. Savassan, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1894

The people of Savannah are surprised, gratifed as nthusiastic over the result of the Atlattic Telegrapi PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 5, 183

The announcement of the laying of the Atlant Telegraph Cable created the greatest axcitament has It was first believed to be a hoax, especially so by is wiseacres who prophesied feliare from the beginning Around the bulleties of the newspapers the per gathered in crowde, and when the extras were published the demand was unprecedented. The public, generally are rejoicing, but some at'il doubt the news, seeming that the Niegara could not have made the run fre mid-ccean since the 29th uit. Others fear that we calemity will yet occur in landing the ends. There is great anxiety felt to know whether the Agamente

has arrived at Valentia Bay. DAYTON, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1838. There is great rejoicity and excitement here at the safe landing of the Atlantic Cable. The telegraphs fices here, and also at Columbus and Wheeling, brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the gra

A general illumination of the telegraph offices of the Western lines has been ordered by the Saperintender to take place to morrow evening.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5, 1854.

The successful result of the Atlantic Telegraph enter prise caused great rejoicing among the people in The telegraph offices to-night are brilliantly illuminus QUEBEC, Thursday, August 5, 183.

Intense excitement was created here by the noncement of the success of the great event of age. It has since been the almost exclusive topical conversation, and a general feeling of gratification ! apparent. MOSTREAL, Thursday, August 5, 183

The news of the arrival of the Niagars at Time Bay was received here shortly after noon to day, caused a profound sensation. The union of the? vinces with the mother country by the electric be was hailed with intense gratification. This evening's Pilot has the following article:

"Europe and America conjoined! We wish is Heaven had made us poetical, that we might man song of triumph on the success of one of the abb-works that ever the mind of man conceived or is his hard could execute. The Atlantic cable is his nard could execute. The Atlantic casis is and we are all within speaking distance of our of mother country, of the fatherlands of most of the people of this continent, and soon we shall be closely allied to all the peoples of the earth, would be impossible to overrate the important this great—we had almost said greatest of such providence has indeed, been kind to us. Not. ever, let our graitude, though it can never been mensurate with the boon conceded, swell our been with thankfulness in excelsior. Nothing becomes our hearts are too full to allow us to enlarge specialistic. So let 'expressive silence muse file presented of the Giver of all Good."

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5 183 The news of the success of the Atlantic cable of received in this city this afternoon. The resimple the dispatch of Mr. Field was greated with three ? mendous cheers by a large crowd assembled at American Telegraph office. The greatest enthuse prevailed throughout the city. To-morrow at al one hundred gune will be fired in honor of the grid

NEW Haves, Conn., Thirday, Aug. 5, 183 The news of the success of the Atlantic Cable, part whed in this city this afternoon, created the star enthusiasm. A national salute was fired upos its public green, and the congratulations were universal.

St. Jons's, N. B., Taursday, Aug. 5, 188. Brave! Atlantic Cable! Great rejoicing here for success. It is felt that it must give an impetes to be cess, beside being a bond of union between the Middle Country, her Provinces, and the United States.

The people here are becoming more and more stricted in reference to the successful laying of the case.

They are now firing cannone, and the rejicing Ekely be kept up all day to morrow.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Aug. 5, 1858.

The news of the triumph of the Ocean Tolegraph received here this afternoon, and was immediate